THE DAILY REVENIEN TELEGREEN PLANTS BLUES WILLIAM STORY STORY AND A STORY OF THE ST

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE LAST ACT.

The Fifth Street Tragedy-The Barial of the Victims This Afternoon-Scenes at the Under-

This afternoon the burial of the remains of John H. Murray and his wife, whose lives were so tragically ended on Saturday afternoon last, will take place in Hanover Street Cemetery, the funeral to proceed thither from the undertaking establishment of Joseph Hookey, No. 1245 North Second street. To this place the bodies of the murdered wife and the suicide were removed on Monday last, and from the moment of their arrival to the time we go to press to-day the establishment has been fairly besieged with people who had a craving curlosity to gratify.

The gentlemen to whom Murray, before he had carried out his terrible design, committed his body, and that of his wife when they were dead, generously fulfilled the solemn duties that had been imposed on them thus suddenly. That portion of the note relating to them was as follows: -"I have nothing more to ask, only that my wife and myself be buried in the same grave. Now, my dear friends, you were good to me in my living days, and do not forget me in my death. I will name the following gentlemen to take charge of the bodies, and I hope they will act in this case as I would have acted in my life to all, with a goodwill to pray to God to have mercy on our souls: John H. Collins, John C. Noonan, James Rowe, John Canning, James Glark, Thomas Walls, James McDouough, William Miller, Richard Lloyd, James A. Tombleson, Samuel Nichols, and all my other friends who will help the abovenamed gentlemen to put me under the cold

These citizens at once took steps to comply with the last request of their old friend, and succeeded beyond their expectations. This morning they gave notice that "they have suffcient funds on hand to defray all expenses, and no further contributions will be necessary. The trappings of the burial are far better than, perhaps, the unfortunate Murray ever thought of

This morning the crowd of people before Mr. Hookey's establishment was so dense that Lieutenant Clark, with a posse of officers, was sent for to keep the pavements clear. The bodies were lying in the parlor, each encased in a casket draped in black, and ornamented with heavy silver mountings. These were the simple inscriptions on the plates:-................................

MARY MURRAY, Died March 25, 1871, Aged 22 Years. JOHN H. MURRAY, Died March 26, 1871, Aged 30 Years.

Up to the time of writing there was an unbroken line of people marching around them,

and then out into the street. There will be no religious services, but the remains will be taken direct to the burial ground and interred. The mother and sister of Murray are here, but none of the deceased wife's relatives. Her father is a minister, now officiating at Marietta, Ohio. As their remains go under the sod, let the veil of charity be drawn over their short and sad career.

BUILDINGS.

The Official Enumeration by the City Asses-From the returns made by the assessors of the different wards, the number of houses in the

city is shown to be as follows:

erry to the new to the territories				
One-story B lek,	Stone.	Frame.	Total.	
Two-story 22,613	8 958	10,592	37,163	
Three-story 65,501	3,160	1,531	70,192	
Four-story 5,417	186	****	5,604	
Five-story and	200		- Contract	
over 693	****	****	593	
Westerl 64 448	7 1000	20.000		

According to the census returns, the number of dwellings in the city in June of last year was 112,457, the census returns of 1860 showing a total of 89,632 In the following statement is shown the num-

ber of buildings of other characters in the city: Churches and buildings, 451 School buildings, public, 134
" religious societies, 80

Halls and theatres	63
Foundry and factory buildings	150
Mills	78
Dve-houses	85
Tanneries	9
Rope-walks	7
Stables	3 183
Barns	1.241
Blacksmith shops	393
Other shops	1,037
Fire company house	8.)
Slaughter-houses	285
Offices	214
Breweries and vaults	114
Maria a familiar anna bullidana	2 442
Total, n iscellaneous buildings	8,448
Total, dwelling-houses1	14 303

Total, buildings of all kinds, 121,751 A CARD FROM THE REV JOHN CHAMBERS. For many days my mind has been exercised how I could in the most Christian and modest way reach the eye and ear of a very large number of friends, whose solicitude for my restoration to health and continued life has been so marked. I have concluded that a simple card, sent out through the press, from an houest heart, would be acceptable to all. First, then, I owe a debt of undying gratitude to the ministers of the Prince of Peace who came like doves to the windows of my tabarnacle, with the in-quiry late and early, "How is he; any change

Again, my gratitude is due to a large number of God's Israel, who called again and again without any other object than to know whether the light was beginning to burn brighter in the house of sorrow. How Christian-like was this! Then, again, I wish to acknowledge as best I

for the better?

can, my debt of gratitude to that large class of fellow-citizens beginning with the learned jurist and reaching down to the humblest mau of toil. In this enumeration, I take more than ordinary pleasure in including a large number of the Society of Friends, especially the members of the Twelfth Street Meeting. While memory lasts, those fond inquiries of old and young will not be forgotten. Kind words never 'As to my own beloved people, I may say of them, as Jesus said of the faithful woman, "They have done what they could." There has been nothing left undone to relieve the anxiety

of a pastor's beart. The press, too. has been most kind and generous, for which I thank them. Nor can I pass unnoticed the eminent services of my physician, B. Weir Mitchell, M. D., whose skill and devotion, under God, have brought me isto a state of

convalescence.
Glorious Christianity! How unlike all other systems of religion! JOHN CHAMBERS. Philadelphia, March 28, 1871.

FIRE IN A BUMMERS' RETREAT. -On Front street, below Green, is a boarding-house, the terms for lodging being about fifteen cents per night. In view of this fact, it may well be imagined that the inmates of the awelling do not include the most wealthy and aristocratic portion of our citizens, and it may be also inferred that at this rate of board the proprietor will never be at a loss for lodgers. The house was packed, as usual, last night, and nothing occurred to mar the serenity of the sleepers until 3 o clock this morning, when a fire broke out in one of the rooms on the first floor. A police-man luckily was near at hand and discovered the fire. He notified Fire Company No. 21, and they arrived in time to extinguish the flames before much damage was done. The house was filled with smoke, however, and the way in which the inmates (people call them bummers) swarmed out of that dilapidated dwelling was a swarmed out of that dilapidated dwelling was a sight to see. In the establishment is employed a person named Joseph Long, whose duty here-tofore has been to serve up the satables to the lords and ladies in the dining-rooms. A combi-nation of circumstances induced the proprietor to believe that Long ought to be suspected for having set fire to the place. It was not long before he was arrested, and he will have a hearing before Alderman Toland this afternoon.

CARED FOR.

The Will of the Late Charles Gerong. Yesterday afternoon the will of the late Charles Gerong was admitted to probate. He commands that his widow, who is demented, be thus provided for:-

I direct that after my just debts and funeral expenses have been paid, my hereinafter-mentioned executor shall invest all my estate in approved securities, and shall pay over to my beloved wife, Augusta Gerong, during her natural life, the income arising and accruing from my said estate, in such sums as her comfort and pecessities may require; that a suitable board-ing-place be provided for her where she can have such attentions as her situation and condi-tion may require. * * I direct that upon the death of my beloved wife, after providing for her suitable burial, my said executor shall divide the residue of my estate into two equal moieties—the one-half moiety I direct them to pay over to the German Reformed Salem Comgregation and their successors, * * * the other full one half moiety direct my said executors to pay over to the Rev. John G. Wiehle, now pastor of the German Reformed Salem Congregation, to be his and his heirs forever. * * I appoint as my executors Jacob Rech and Conrad Bruder, both elders of the said Reformed Salem Congregation. The value of the estate is about \$5000.

THE NEW HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A. OF GER-MANTOWN. - Last evening the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of Germantown were opened to the public for the first time. This association has hitherto met in the various churches of Germantown, but they have now leased the whole of the upper portion of the building No. 4765 Main street. The meeting room of the association is a large room on the second floor. On the third floor is situated the reading-room, which will be comfortably furnished and supplied with books and periodicals intended to attract young men into the associa-tion. The association hitherto numbered about 56 members, but last evening 52 new members were proposed and elected, making a membership now of 108. The treasurer last evening received \$61 from the members present. The members are divided into several classes paying different sums into the treasury. Active members are required to be members of some evangelical church and pay \$2 per annum. An associate member pays \$2, a sustaining member \$5, a life member \$20 without further payment, and an honorary member \$50 without further payment.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. John A. Wagenseller addressed the meeting, saying that the efforts of the members should be turned to bring under religious and moral influences young men who are not as yet members of any Church. He spoke of the closing of the fire companies' houses, and hoped that the young men who formerly congregated there would be brought into the reading-room of the association.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CLAIM .- The case of Captain Thomas Conner, charged with preenting a claim to the Government for subsiste ce of troops prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States, was resumed his morning before United States Commissioner Hibler.

One of the receipts which, it is alleged, the defendant forwarded to Washington, was for the payment by Conner of the rent of barracks. The precise locality was not stated. The testimony of the following witness was produced to show that the barracks were not at Barnwell and South streets:-

Bernard Magnire sworn-I reside at Barnwell and South streets; Barnwell used to be called Bank street; Captain Conner never used my premises for r cruiting purposes; he used the property opposite there are two corners there; there is only one dwelling at the corners; I live in it; Captain Conner re-cruited a company in 1851, at Chippewa and South streets, I think; there are three houses between Bank and Chippe wa streets. (The defendant asserts that the barracks were at Chippewa and South

The defendant was held in \$15,000 ball to answer at court He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Beals. It is proper in this connection to state that Captain Conner protests his entire innocence of any fraud; he says the claim is a just one, and that confusion has arisen by reason of the alteration of the names of the streets. He promises to make a satisfactory explanation.

PEDDLER IN TROUBLE. -E. R. Kuight, a basket merchant, vulgarly known as peddler, was vesterday in a house at Broad and Vine streets, endeavoring to dispose of half-class soap, spliced shoe-strings, tin razors, etc. It was observed that Mr. Knight had not in his possession a license, and the matter being inquired into a little further, the fact was demonstrated without the possibility of a doubt that the thought of taking out a license had never entered the Bootian mind of the soap and razor man. This important discovery having been made, it was thought that the attention of Alder-man Jones should be called to the matter. Accordingly, Knight was taken before that magistrate, and held in \$600 ball to answer at court.

BEAT HIS MOTHER. - A bad boy, so it is said, is Francis McElroy. He lives at No. 508 North Twelfth street. What did the precious youth do yesterday but go home in a beastly state of intoxication, and beat his mother; and then, to add to his bad conduct, he stuffed a number of articles in his pockets, and went out and sold them. Francis was arrested afterwards, and Alderman Massey has had the duty and the pleasure of placing the young man under sufficient bail to answer.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE. - Yesterday Contractor John W. Murphy resumed operations on the South Street Bridge. The work at present in hand is the building of the western approach. Yesterday, also, the jury viewed the land on the eastern bank, belonging to private parties, preparatory to taking it for the use of the eastern approach and assessing damages.

BUMMERS CAPTURED .- Lieutenant Flaherty, accompanied by a number of officers, made a raid last night on a gang of corner bummers who have been wont to infest the corner of Twenty-third and South streets. Five of the rowdies were put under arrest, and Alderman Morrow has held them in bail to keep the

STREET LITERATURE. - Louis Barber, for tearing do an a number of handbills which had been posted on the fence surrounding the Key-Skating Park, at Moyamensing avenue and Morris street, was yesterday arrested, and has been held in ball by Alderman Lutz to answer for the offense.

NAVIGATION OPENED .- The water was let into the Susquenanna and Tide Water Canal yesterday, and boats are now passing at all points.

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS.

Envelopes,

And Visiting Cards,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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PHILADELPHIA. 1 21 smw8c

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS BNGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST BTYLE.

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Later from Europe.

Manifesto from Versailles.

Ste. Ste. Ste., Ste.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular from the Versailles Government. VERSAILLES, March 29 .- The Government has ssue da circular to the prefects, announcing that "erder has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed, save in Marseilles, Narbonne, and Saint Etienne."

La France says the regulars are Rallying to the Support of the Govern-The continued occupation of French territory

by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government has Temporized with the Insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready today to meet and crush it. Menotti and Ricciotti

Garibaldi have declined to fight except against a foreign enemy. LONDON, March 29. General Cluseret is said to have been appointed general administrator of the insurgent military affairs, vice Du

doubtful. Flourens' Resignation of his military functions has been accepted.

Besson, suspended, but the report is considered

Paris, March 29. The Committee of the Republic resigned their powers, and were newly elected. At the Assembly,

at Versailles to-day, there was a turbulent meeting of Deputies. Large Bodies of Cavalry and Infantry have arrived from the West, and a large military camp has been formed at St. Germain for the

protection of the Government. There were religious ceremonies in the cathedral yesterday for the rest of the souls of the departed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Svening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 29.

submitted their report to the President to-day It is expected that the President will send it to Congress either to-day or to-morrow, with the view of having it read while the San Domingo debate is in progress. General Grant has the idea that this report will

Answer all the Allegations of Sumner and Schurz.

It has been suggested to the President that inasmuch as the report of the commissioners does not recommend annexation, he should send in a message with the report, giving the personal

views of the commissioners. Douglass and Sumner. The President's organ here quotes Frederick Douglass as being opposed to the course Sumner has taken on the matter of annexation.

When the commissioners heard of the deposition of Sumner they all expressed their regrets at it, and Douglass among the rest. If he has changed his views on the subject, it must be since his return to the United States. The debate in the House on

The Ku-klux Bill was opened to-day by Mr. Morgan, Ohio, immediately after reading the journal, and will be continued through the day. Democrats and Republicans are speaking alternately. The New Loan.

Secretary Boutwell, notwithstanding the expiration of the 30 days yesterday, will allow subscriptions to the five per cent. loan to continue for the present. Negotiations are pending with foreign bankers to allow them to take the remainder of the hundred millions. As soon as this is consummated the loan will be withdrawn. It is the purpose of the Secretary in putting the next loan on the market to allow a lower rate of interest on bonds to be subscribed for. He may limit it to 414 and 5 per cent., allowing them to be taken together.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., March 29 —A Republican caucus was held this morning relative to passing the Jersey City charter over the Governor's veto, and an attempt was made to make it strict party measure. Mr. Ripley (Rep.), of Essex county, refused to vote for it in any case. The caucus adjourned till half-past 12 o'clock without any decided action.

The Senate has killed the bill repealing the Driggs Drainage Commission, and passed the Eric Freight Equalizing bill. The bills providing for an additional lunatic asylum and for the appointment of a Vice-Chau-cellor have passed both houses.

FROM THE STATE

Lafayette College Commencement. Despatch to the Associated Press. Easton, Pa., March 29 .- The literary societies of Lafayette College have selected Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, to deliver the usual annual address before them at the

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

approaching commencement in June next.

Harristure, March 29.—House supplement to an act erecting Norristown into a borough, as committed.

Senate supplement to the act appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia as committed. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Donnell yesterday, and provides that so much of any law as authorises any jury in assessing damages for any property taken for the park to estimate the advantage to property adjoining or in the vicinity be repealed; also requiring such juries to report to the court as such damages the value of the land taken, without deduction for any advantages derived to any adjacent land; also, Sonate bill to protect and prohibit inchristes and same persons from being admitted as patients into asplums and other institutions for the insana, as committed.

The Committee on Federal Relations made a report on the resolution relative to the difficulties which have arisen among the oyster fisheries in Delaware Bay, through the recent action of the New Jerney authorities. The report is largify, and sets forth the following facts.—For upwards of forty years the fisheries in the Delaware river and Bay have been used in common by the cotizens of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. On April 14, 1846, an act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature for the preservation of claims and cysters, but it was so prohibitory that it was not enforced until the passage of an act, this session, for the better enforcement of that law in Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay.

The provisions of the last statute are given, as also are Semate.

THIRD EDITION

In the law of 1862, and the 7th section of the last act is believed by the committee to be an infringament of the 21 section of article 4 of the United States. The cliticans of this State have long enjoyed the states. The cliticans of this State have long enjoyed the states. The cliticans of this State have long enjoyed the states. The cliticans of this State have long enjoyed the states. The cliticans of this State have long enjoyed the states. The long the states are specially as a special of the states and have appeared to states. The legislative action of New Jersey and pay for incurse and taxes, but who find they must either reliquisia, their valuable interests and get other employment or move to New Jersey. The commended the passage of the following join resolutions:

The Forthcoming eport.

The Forthcoming eport.

Sumner and Fred. Douglass.

Sumner and Fred. Douglass.

Debate on the Ku-Klux Bill.

The New U. S. Loan.

The new U. S. Loan.

The morning session opened by a motion to reconsider the payer at the place where it is payable, addressed to the preservation of the same but all below of the sum and cadded to the negotial size interests and described in the new payable in the new of any deposition the several states, and the same but all below to the same but and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the same but the several states, and conflicting with the several states, and the same but had belowed the service the service the same but the same but had belowed the service the same but the same but all belowed the same but the same but all belowed the same but the same but all belowed the same but t

House. The morning session opened by a motion to reconsider a vote by which the House had defeated a bill authorizing railread and mining companies with railread privileges in the Luzerne anthracite coal field to marke and consolicate. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill again came before the House. In the discussion which ensued, the rights of capital and labor were debated at length. On the one hand the railread corporations were denounced as establishing dangerous monopolies, and on the other they were sustained as developing the country. monopolies, and on the other they were sustained as developing the country.

The debate assumed the widest range, and the arguments, pro and con, would fill volumes.

The apportionment of Sanatorial districts for Philadelphia is objected to by Serator Henzey, who is opposed to the Twenty ninth ward, but in favor of the Twentieth ward, being in the Second district.

VANDERBILT VICTORIOUS.

Decision in the Erle-Vanderbilt Litigation-Pe. fent of Erte-Judge Barnard Dismisses the t'emplaint !

In the action in which the Eric Railway Company are plaintiffs and Cornelius Vanderbilt defendant, to recover about \$4,000,000, which has been pending in the courts for about two years, Judge Barnard yesterday rendered judgment for the detendant. The amount in litigation was alleged to have been paid to Commodore Vander-bilt in July, 1868, upon the settlement of the Erie litigations then pending. One million dollars was paid to the Commodore as a bonus for getting the suits against the Erie Company discontinued, and for the rescinding of the contract, by which Commodore Vanderbilt compelled the company to purchase fifty thousand shares of Erie stock at \$70 a share, receiving for it \$2,500,000 in cash and \$1,125,000 worth of bonds of the Boston, Hartford, and Eric Railway Company. After the trial of the suit was about half finished before Judge Barnard in 1869, it was postponed on account of Mr. Field being obliged to attend to another cause in

Several arguments have been had in the case and several months ago it was adjourned, at the request of the defendant's counsel, to make their proofs. Judge Barnard had previously denied a motion for non suit, holding that the evidence of the plaintiffs constituted a cause of action.

The argument yesterday was heard in the room of the Supervisors. At its conclusion Judge Barnard announced his decision, as follows:

After having examined very carefully the com-plaint, and the answer and the testimony, I have come to the conclusion, looking at the allegations that are in the complaint on which the right of the plaintin to recover against the defendant is claimed find that it is charged that the defendant obtained stock, bonds and money, amounting to some mil-hons of dollars, belonging to the plaintiffs, as charged therein. Another allegation that ne ob-tained possession of the bonds, stock, and money by artifice, tr.ck, of fraud, or by the influence with or control over the board of directors or some of the officers of the Eric Railway Com-pany; also, the fear created in the minds of some of the then officers of the company to effect this settlement. It is alleged, further, in the companies that the company had no power to make the agreement as therein set forth, and no power to enter icto this compromise at all with Work, Schell, and with the defendant; that it was in fraud of the

and with the defendant; that it was in fraud of the stockholders of the company—the making of such a settlement—and that two of the directors, Gould and Fisk, opposed it. Now, with regard to the allegation of fraud, I am entirely unable to find any, not even the slightest evidence, because it appears from the testimony that at that time the present plaintiffs were engaged in a series of expensive, long, and protracted litigatious.

There can be no question in regard to the Eric Railway Company having the power to retire their own stock, and to buy their own bonds or their own property whenever they have the money to do so. They are specially excepted by the third section of the General Railroad act from that provision that prevents railroad companies from buying or retiring their own stock. The very fact that two of the directors—Fisk and Gould—voted in the negative against the settlement would have no material weight that I know of—no more weight than if eight weight that I know of—no more weight than if eight out of seventeen voted the same as those two men. There was no law to prevent the action of the majority being good. On looking at it in that light I have come to the conclusooking at it in that light I have come to the conclusion that this action cannot be maintained. There is no fraud proved on the part of the defendant or of any of his officers—nothing but what he had a legitimate and proper right to do, as far as the settlement was concerned. The officers of the company had a right to settle these litigations. It was their duty to do so. It was a good settlement, and if was one that would benefit and has bege-fited, and I presume will benefit, the stock-holders. The plaintiffs at the time this writ was brought were governed and con-trolled by a new set of officers, who thought that in the performance of their duty they should make an effort to recover, for the benefit of the stocknolders, this large sum of money they deemed improperly extracted from their hands. They commenced this suit in good faith, and I don't think it would be proper to punish them any more by fining them with costs, because it seems to have been a mistake—an honest mistake—on the part of the plainting when they commenced it. The complaint is therefore diamissed without costs.—N. Y. World.

Another Heavy Judgment Against Erie. It is not generally known that the Bergen Tunnel, so important to the Eric Road, has never been fully paid for. It was finished by the contractor, Mr. A. B. Seymour, in December, 1860. Immediately thereupon a controversy arose between him and the Long Dock Company, otherwise Erie, about his pay.

The contractor claimed that there was a large balance due him, while the company insisted that they had overpaid him about \$34,500. The contractor, in 1861, filed his bill for relief in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, and the suit has been "dragging its slow length along" until the 17th inst., when the master, Jonathan Dixon, Jr., to whom it had been referred, to state an account between the parties, reported a balance due from the Eric Railway Company to the contractor of \$32,616.53.—N. Y. Times.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Martinsville Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The case of Thorn, Trimber, and Webb still engages the Court, and other business has been postned until Friday. The Grand Jury.

When the Grand Jury came into Court this morning Mr. Sheppard stated that he had yeaterday received from the foreman of the Grand Jury several questions in writing relating to the mode of proceeding with a bill which the Grand Jury had a few days ing with a bill which the Grand Jury had a few days previously requested might be returned to them for reconsideration. Mr. r-heppard stated that these questions involved matters of practice and law in the Grand Jury room, and he therefore preferred that the questions should be answered by the Court. He accordingly submitted the interrogations to the Court, and requested that the Judge would instruct the jury as to the law applicable to to the subject inquired of.

Judge Perce then took the papers and replied to each of the questions, fully instructing the Grand Jury as to the proper mode of procedure upon the bill.

Dull.

Court of Quarter Ressions—Judge Allison.

In the case of Charles Cole, tried upon a charge of indecest assault and battery upon a little girl, the jury failing to agree were discharged.

Samuel Wilson, alias "Mouldy Pat," pleaded guilty on the charge of highway robbery, in knocking Lyttleton Williams down and stealing his purse and watch. The judge sent him to the Penlientlary for five years. There being no other business ready the Court ad-journed until to-morrow.

Dull.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress. Debate in the House.

Mr. Shellabarger's Ku-Klux Bill.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Addition to the Conscience Fund

Heavy Frost in Virginia. Etc., Etc., Rite.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conscience Money. Despatch to the Associated Fress.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- A letter was received at the Treasury Department to-day from a banker at Baden-Baden enclosing a bill of exchange on New York for \$5000 gold, with a statement that it is from a former citizen of the United States who desires to make anonymous restitution to the United States Treasury.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Mystery Solved. NEW YORK, March 29 .- The body found yesterday in the East river has been identified as that of Edward Fitzpatrick, cashier of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, who disappeared about six weeks ago, and no trace of whom had since been found. The books are correct, and the finding of property upon the body shows he was not the victim of foul play.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Frost in Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—There was heavy frost with ice, here this morning, extending up to the Potomac. It is feared that the fruit crop has been destroyed.

FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION Washington, March 29.—The Senate took up in the morning hour Mr. Anthony's resolution to amond the order of business, so that any bill on the South passed to the House of Representatives may be considered at the research are the present account.

CONGRESS.

the House of Representatives may be considered at the present acasion

Mr. Casseriy, in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion of yeartically, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legi lation of the Senate, particularly the reconstruction measures, had been dictated and prepared by Republican caucuses.

He read from speeches by Messrs. Sumner, Sherman, and Stewart in confirmation of this. He would ask, what were these caucuses held for if not to whip in the more independent and conscientious members of the majority, and went on to enumerate some of the evils and dangers to the country from a blind chedience to party tyranay. The Enforcement bill and similar measures had been pushed through by the majority by all-night sessions and the physical exhaustion of their opponents.

Mr. Anthony resterated his assertion that no Republican caucus had every sought to bind the coussiones or

Mr. Anthony restanted his assertion that no Republican caucus has tever sought to bind the consistence or judgment in a member, and defended the caucus system as an indispensable and time-honored expedient for assertablin, the sentiment of members of the same party upon a given subject.

Ar. Wils in corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion.

He was here for any years, when twore was an overwhelming I smoorated melority, and that majority repeatedly causassed the Senate upon pensing to silation. Something had been sair by the Senator from California (Ar. Casserly), compaining that the minority had been compelled to stay up all night; but there were not now near so meny night sessions as in the great struggles of 1857 and 1858, when the Kepublican minority had little ancess, because they were sober men. The majority towards morning were generally found stretched on the solats.

towards morning were generally found stretched on the sofas.

After further d'scussion the subject went over without action by the expiration of the morning hour, and the San Domingo discussion was resumed.

Mr. schurz restuned the floor, and proceeded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnished no precedent or justification for the belligerent interference of the President to protect Dominica against Hayti. One leading object of the san Dominica expedition seemed to have been to protect Baca from his own subjects. In this concrection he was reminded of the statement made yesterday, by the Senator from Misconsin (Mr. Howe), that Bacz, in the matter of annexation, was influenced by purely pair folic and unselfish motives, behaving such a step would bring peace to his countrymen.

He (Mr. Schurz) had read a newspaper abstract of the forncoming report of the commission, and he there found an interesting extibition of the sublimewant of selfishness of that pure patriot. Bacz. He there found among other items in the bill to be paid by the Suniards, and \$600.000 for properly destrayed by the Spaniards, and \$600.000 for baca salatics. How the heart of that patriot ached to sacrifice its possessor for the welfare of his follow citiz to, with the snug rum of \$70.000 in his pooket and \$600.000 to be divided among his bre hers and relations, who mainly constituted the Jominican police force.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the select committee.

Mr. Morgan, a member of the committee, commenced his speech by saying that he was no apologist for crime, whether committed in the North or in the South. He trusted that all criminals would be brought to speady justice and tried by the proper jurisdiction, for if criminals to not tried by the proper jurisdiction, then the act of condemns ion is itself a crime. He denounced as an atroricus calumpy the charge of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, that the Democrats encouraged murder and outrages against Southern Republicans to help them in the next Presidential election.

With such a charge before them, deliberately made, it ought to teach gen lemen to be more cantions of the truthfulness of any charge and wild remore with reforence to the people of the South. The gentlemen from Massachusetts gave as a reason for not serving on the select committee to examine into the affairs of that section, that the investigation would do more harm than a cod. Why did be decline? Because the gentleman and the country knew trust the atrodius desimnios against the people of the South are manufactured, and the trouble at the South was for the greater part owing to the mistaken legislation of Congress, which has a republican government. He asserted as his belief that a majority of the Republican members are in their hearts and indigments against the people of the south are minutactured, and the trouble at the South was for the greater part owing to the mistaken legislation of Congress, which was a republican government. He asserted as his belief that a majority of the Republican members are in their hearts and indigments against the people, forge ting that the size are publican gasts at the pending bill.

When they record their votes in its favor they give their vanction to the eatsbilishment of military rule, not only in Virginia, but in Ohio, not only in Louisiana, but in New York, and in every other state of the Union. The bill vested the President o

of republican institutions. It vested the President with despitic power.

Mr. M. ryan pre-Jaimed and challenged contradiction as to the truth of the assertion that when the war close I peace and security existed from Maine to the Rio G ande, and in 1 roof of this he quoted from the reports of thenerals Grant and Sheuman. Yet in waren, 1867, the south was by Congressional legislation divided into military districts, and the lives, liberty, and property of the people of that section subjected to military rule. The President, in his me sage of December, 1870, informed Congress that a year of peace and property had just passed: and now withstanding this it was now proposed to clothe the President with unlimited an itary tower.

After further remarks, he said — If you would restore peace and tranquility to the South and the whole country, change your policy toward the South. Instead of the sw. rd, exicand the olive branch; instead of vongreance offer reconclination; and be pleaked himself there would be everywhere peace and happiness to an extent never before known. Proclaim general amnesty and show that you are not unworthy to be the receptacle of the liberties of the people.

**Yr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said from many States, in rows. Proclaim general annesty and active that you are not unworthy to be the reception of the liberties of the people.

Yr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said from many States, in every lissae of the press, and in every pulsation of the telegraph, come complaints that a large number of our fells we attracts are deprived of the rights of citizonship, that their lives are not secure, that their property does not receive the equal protection of the law that their homes are not said, that their property does not receive the equal protection of the law that their homes are not said, that they are in imminent danger of death and of torture worse than death. It supthing cauld add gravity to these representation, it was the fact that these citizens, so outraged, murdared, or outly wed, suffer because of their attechment to the country, their logalty to the flag, or hecause their opinions on public questions conducted with those of the majority of the American people.

He asked the attention of the House to a brief canderation of the relations of the American Constitution to the lundamental civil rights of the citizen. He had long been of the epinion, ado, ted in times of quiet, after much conscientions study, that the great and leading purpose of the framers of our Constitution was to place the fundamental civil rights of the people under the protection of the strongest and sublimest power known to our laws, as meel; the General Government.

While we leave local power to State governments, this does not impair or imperil the right and duty of our preference in the fundamental human rights of the people. In this connection, he called attention to the Declaration of Pudopendence to show the objects for which governments were instituted among men; but while he did not pretend that the ments were instituted among men; but while he did not pretend that the ments were instituted among men; but while he did not pretend that these who all dead their tires, fortunes.

The Declaration of Independence was the subline interpreter of the Censtitution; over every lies that declaration shed its blasing fight. The power of the Knoontive, the judiciary, and the Legislature was conferred only to recure those rights. This principle, however, was tong anterior to the Constitution and the Prolantion of Independence. It was ambedied in Magna There. The presemble to the Constitution feelacted the purpose for which it was ordained, namely:—To establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common detense, bromost the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to curselves and our posterity. Anything short of the exercise of this power was contradicted by the preamble to the Censtitution. The principal danger which measured us to day was the effort to deny the rights, civil, political, and personal, belonging to a part of the people of the South. These rights the Federal dovernment was bound to proven. For seventy years there were but two instances where there was a direct exercise of astional authority in the interest of despotism—the one by the logitive slave law, the other by President Buchanan, who sought to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people of Kapasa. Both were signal failures shert. nan, who sought to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people of Kansas. Both were signal fai'ures sheri-lived and impotent, which roused the indignation of the nation, bringing about in the end the destruction of slavery.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, Merch 29.—Cotton steady; sales 4000 bales, including 3540 bales yesterday; nolands at 15% c.; Orieans at 15% c. Flour dull and murket slightly favors buyers; sales 7500 barrels State at \$6.7 5; Ohio at \$6.706.7 40; Western at \$6.97 25; Southern at \$6.906.9. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; Western, \$3.2841/c.; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats firm; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 67.669% c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91% c.

GERMANY. Killed and Wounded of the War.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: - The official lists of the killed and wounded on the German side during the war have now been made up at Ber-lin, as far as relates to the army of the late North German Bund and the Baden division. The number given of killed in action is 13,960, of wounded 88 924, or, total casualties, without the missing, 102,884. But to these will have to be added at least 20 000 more of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, so that the Germans altogether may be considered to have lost 120,000, that is, more than six times as many as Prussia lost in 1866, when the casualties did not quite reach 20,000. The expenditure of the war is in still greater proportion to that of 1866, owing to the longer duration. The latter was returned at 124,00,000 thaiers. The present war has been rudely estimated at Berlin at amounts varying from £120,000,000 to £150,000,000 sterling. these estimates are for money laid out, and do not include stores expended. These it took £4,000,000 to replace in 1866. Lastly there are the liabilities for pensions, and for compensation to the Germans driven out of France. The latter claim, having been excluded from the treaty, is understood to have been handed over to the German Government to be met out of the general pecuniary penalty imposed on France.

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